

April 1, 2004

Mr. Andrew A. Chance Chappell, Hill & Lowrance, L.L.P. 2501 Parkview Drive, Suite 220 Fort Worth, Texas 76102-5824

OR2004-2620

Dear Mr. Chance:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 198745.

The Center Independent School District (the "district"), which you represent, received a request for five categories of information related to the grievance filed by the requestor's client and a contract between the district and a law firm. You state that the district does not wish to withhold information responsive to categories one and two of the request. See Gov't Code § 552.263. You inform this office that the district holds no information that is responsive to category four of the request.\(^1\) You indicate that the information that is responsive to categories three and five of the request is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code. We have considered the exceptions you claim and also considered comments submitted by the requestor. See Gov't Code § 552.304 (providing that interested party may submit comments stating why information should or should not be released).

¹We note that the Act generally does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request. See Economic Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App. – San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

We note that section 552.301(e) of the Government Code provides that a governmental body that requests an attorney general decision under section 552.301(a) must, within a reasonable time, but not later than the fifteenth business day after the date of receiving the written request, submit to the attorney general (1) written comments stating the reasons why the stated exceptions to disclosure apply that would allow the requested information to be withheld; (2) a copy of the written request for information; (3) a signed statement of or evidence sufficient to establish the date that the governmental body received the written request; and (4) a copy of the specific information requested or representative samples of it, labeled to indicate which exceptions to disclosure apply to which parts of the documents. See id. § 552.301(e). To date, you have not, however, submitted to this office copies or representative samples of the specific information that was requested. Accordingly, we conclude that the district failed to comply with section 552.301 of the Government Code in requesting this decision from us.

Because the district failed to comply with the procedural requirements of section 552.301 in regard to the information at issue, this information is now presumed public. See Gov't Code § 552.302; see also Hancock v. State Bd. of Ins., 797 S.W.2d 379 (Tex. App.--Austin 1990, no writ); City of Houston v. Houston Chronicle Publ'g Co., 673 S.W.2d 316, 323 (Tex. App.--Houston [1st Dist.] 1984, no writ); Open Records Decision No. 319 (1982). The district must demonstrate a compelling interest in order to overcome the presumption that the information at issue is now public. See id. Normally, a compelling interest is demonstrated when some other source of law makes the information at issue confidential or when third party interests are at stake. See Open Records Decision No. 150 at 2 (1977). Although the district claims that the information at issue is excepted from disclosure pursuant to sections 552.103 and 552.107 of the Government Code, we note that these exceptions to disclosure are discretionary exceptions to disclosure under the Act that do not constitute compelling interests that are sufficient to overcome the presumption that the information at issue is now public.² Accordingly, the district may not withhold any portion of the information at issue under section 552.103 or section 552.107. Consequently, the district must release the information at issue to the requestor.

²Discretionary exceptions are intended to protect only the interests of the governmental body, as distinct from exceptions which are intended to protect information deemed confidential by law or the interests of third parties. See Open Records Decision Nos. 676 at 11-12 (2002) (claim of attorney- client privilege under section 552.107 or Texas Rule of Evidence 503 does not provide compelling reason for purposes of section 552.302 if it does not implicate third party rights), 630 at 4 (1994) (governmental body may waive attorney-client privilege, predecessor section), 522 at 4 (1989) (discretionary exceptions in general).

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877)673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512)475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this

ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Cindy Nettles

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

CN/jh

Ref: ID# 198745

No enclosures

Mr. Mark W. Robinett c:

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(w/o enclosures)